A NEW SPECIES OF CRAMBUS FABRICIUS FROM CHINA (LEPIDOPTERA, PYRALIDAE, CRAMBINAE)

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Abstract A new crambid species, *Crambus neopascuellus* sp. nov. from China is described and illustrated. Comparison with *Crambus pascuellus* (Linnaeus, 1758), the genus type species, is provided.

Key words Pyralidae, Crambinae, Crambus, new species.

The genus *Crambus* was erected by Fabricius, 1798 for 62 species, only some of which were subsequently left in *Crambus*. Curis (1826) mentioned that *Tinea pascuella* Linnaeus is the type species of *Crambus*. Bleszynski systematically reviewed the genus for Europe (Bleszynski, 1957) and Palaearctic Region (Bleszynski, 1965), with 29 species recorded in China (Bleszynski, 1962, 1965). The genus was divided into 11 groups based on the genitalia (Bleszynski, 1957). We recently reviewed the genera *Pseudocatharylla* Bleszynski (Chen *et al.*, 2002a), *Classeya* Bleszynski (Chen *et al.*, 2002b) and other 10 genera from China. In reviewing the genus *Crambus*, we found a new species from South East China that belongs to the *C. pascuellus* group, and described it here.

The type series of the new species are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing (abbreviated as IZAS below). The terminology follows Bleszynski (1957).

Crambus neopascuellus sp. nov. (Figs. 1-4)

Adult. Similar to Crambus pascuellus (Limnaeus). Wingspan 21-25 mm (n = 56). Vertex white. Frons slightly convex, rounded, white. Antenna yellowish brown, in male serrate, in female setaceous. Labial palpus white, three times as long as diameter of eye in male, four times as long as diameter of eye in female, yellowish at the base. Maxillary palpus white. Forewing: ground colour dull white, suffused with yellow and brown scales; basal stripe snow white; two subterminal fasciae yellowish brown, nearly parallel to each other, bending into one angle to termen; below

apex with a triangular white spot with yellowish brown center; with four black marginal spots; cilia golden brown, with metallic luster below apex, distinctly white. Hindwing ochreous, cilia white. Thorax and tegula light brown. Abdomen ochreous.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1). Uncus bilobed, long and narrow, each part with long developed bristles. Gnathos narrow, pointed at apex. Valva with cucullus narrowly rounded apically. Costal arm strongly developed, narrow, curved inward, the same length as that of valva. Apex of sacculus ending in a slender recurved prong. Juxta (Fig. 2) oblong, with two arms protructed upwards. Aedeagus (Fig. 3) is equal the rest of the genitalia in length, vesica without cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 4). Ductus brusae lightly sclerotized, short, without loops, straight. Bursa copulatrix oblong, with two asteroid signa.

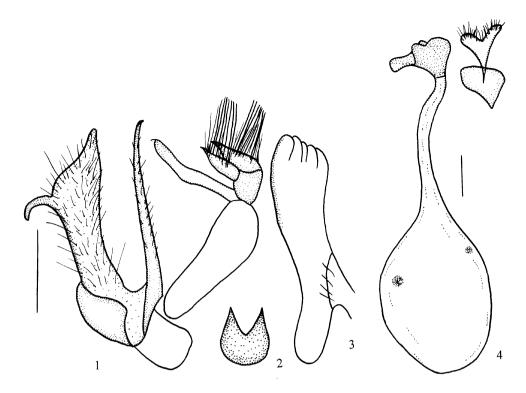
Distribution. Fujian.

Biology. The species was collected with light trap on the top of the Mt. Huanggang, at 2 150 m in elevation, where vegetation type is a subalpine meadow, dominated by Poaceae.

Etymology. The species name refers to the similarity with C. pascuellus in external features and shape of the male genitalia.

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Figs 1-4. Crambus Neopascuellus sp. nov. 1. Male genitalia, ventral view. 2. Juxta, ventral view. 3. Aedeagus, lateral view. 4. Female genitalia, ventral view. Scale bars= 0.5 mm.

Remarks. The species is quite similar to the generic type species C. pascuellus (materials examined: 1 \$\foating\$, Daling, 390 m, Heilongjiang Prov., 27 July 1963, genitalia slide no. C640 IZAS; 1 5, same lo cality, 18 July 1958, genitalia slide no. C729 IZAS; 1 9, same locality, 6 July 1958, genitalia slide no. C1522 IZAS; 1 å, Italy, genitalia slide no. C1534 IZAS) in external features and male genitalia, but it can be distinguished from the latter by the following characters: the uncus is longer and its two lobes narrower, the apex of sacculus ends with a slender recurved prong, and the cucullus is narrowly rounded. In C. pascuellus, the bilobed uncus is nearly triangur lar, the apex of sacculus ends with a thick sharp prong, and the cucullus is broadly rounded. So far, this new species might be the known species most close ly related species to C. pascuellus, both having a bilobed uncus with long bristles on each lobe, the costa of valva with a long and narrow projection and the sacculus with a rather short projection.

In addition, Bleszynski (1957: 204) used the term "uncus" to describe the genital sclerite which is linked behind the tegument in *C. pascuellus*, while he reported the same structure using "gnathos" on the other page (p. 206) of the same publication. We are not sure if it was due to an editorial error or his various interpretations of the genital structure. Based on the

specimens examined, we suggest that the bilobed structure is the uncus, not the ganthos.

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中国草螟属一新种 (鳞翅目, 螟蛾科, 草螟亚科)

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摘 要 描述了中国草螟属 1 新种——新牧草螟 Crambus neopascuellus sp. nov., 给出了新种与该属模式种牧草螟

Crambus pascuellus (Linnaeus, 1758) 的比较。模式标本保存在中国科学院动物研究所标本馆。

关键词 鳞翅目,螟蛾科,草螟亚科,草螟属,新种. 中图分类号 Q969.432.8